(*b*) The village that will be directly benefited is Gundarlahalli.

(*c*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*d*) A project amounting to Rs. 24,000 has been prepared and the question of execution of *mutchalikas* by the raiyats is taken up in the Revenue Department.

Mr. G. SHANKARA SETTY.—With reference to answer to (*b*), is it not a fact that it was agreed at the time the survey was made that not merely Gundarlahalli Village but 4 or 5 surrounding villages also would benefit if this work was taken up?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—That conclusion must have been arrived at in view of the *talapariges* in existence at those places.

Mr. G. SHANKARA SETTY.—Also in view of the channels proposed to be dug from the tank after it was reconstructed?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—We shall consider that question.

Mr. G. SHANKARA SETTY.—What will be the acreage contribution which the raiyats are expected to make?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—They will have to pay Rs. 175 if the return to Government must be not less than 4 per cent.

Mr. G. SHANKARA SETTY.—In view of the fact that the raiyats have already agreed to pay an acreage contribution of Rs. 60 and that the value of the land itself in that area does not come up to Rs. 175 an acre, will the Government see the reasonableness of charging only at Rs. 60?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—I am afraid that will not yield any return to the Government.

Mr. G. SHANKARA SETTY.—Will the Government be pleased to take up the execution of the project very early?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—Government are aware that this is a necessary work.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA.—The raiyats will have mentioned the contribution they are prepared to pay in the very first petition submitted by them asking for the restoration of a given tank. In this view, where is the necessity for taking *mutchalikas* from each of them?

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari).—*Mutchalikas* are necessary because petitions are not binding.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA.—Has it come to the notice of Government that tank restoration works have been carried out by the department without consulting the raiyats in advance and even without obtaining *mutchalikas* from them? If there are such cases, how are the Government justified in compelling the raiyats to pay contribution?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I do not think there are such cases. Even if there be one or two, I may assure the member that that is certainly not the usual procedure.

Mr. T. V. NARASINGAPPA.—If such cases are brought to notice, will the Government be pleased to remit any contributions compulsorily recovered from the raiyats?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I am afraid I cannot agree to that. When a tank has been restored, it is the duty of the raiyats concerned to pay their share of the cost.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO remarked at the outset that even though the budget before the House claimed to be a surplus budget, he could not agree that it was so in the true sense of the term. Because, in addition to having included the part remission of Rs. 5·39 lakhs of the subsidy in the regular receipts, the Government had also provided a sum of Rs. 2·80 lakhs from "Other Heads." This showed as a matter of fact a deficit of at least Rs. 8 lakhs. The actuals for the year 1936-37 showed that for the first time in its history the State derived a revenue of Rs. 4 crores. But the figure of normal income was only Rs. 3·86 crores as against which the normal expenditure was Rs. 3·88 crores. In other words, the two sides of the budget did not balance each other. This was an additional reason why he said that it was a deficit budget. Nor was the speaker satisfied from the point of view of non-tax

revenues. In 1929-30, the revenues under these heads amounted to Rs. 96·85 lakhs whereas at present there was an increase of only about Rs. 3 lakhs. He was of opinion that if the administration of the several departments concerned had been run with greater caution, the increase of revenue from non-tax sources should have been much more. One would have expected the Government to realize that larger the revenue from non-tax sources, the greater would be the happiness of the tax-payer. Improvement of the non-tax revenues was the only way of reducing the burden of taxation and the fact that the improvement of the revenue from those sources was only Rs. 3 lakhs during the period referred to, showed that the efficiency of the departments concerned left much to be desired. He was sorry to find that the income under 'Forest' under which was included the income from sandalwood oil also, was showing a steady decline. He also feared that the expenditure incurred on account of the oil extraction was also very high. He was anxious that the Government should strain every nerve to reduce the charges of manufacture and other overhead charges. He hoped that in the coming years, the Government would reduce the working expenses and at the same time improve the arrangements for marketing the sandalwood oil.

Referring to the fall in Excise revenue, the member doubted whether it was due solely to a fall in consumption. If this was so, he would indeed be glad. But if, on the other hand, the consumption had not fallen and the decline in revenue was due only to illicit distillation, then it would be worth while for the Government to consider how best to prevent illicit distillation.

With regard to the revenue from the Assigned Tract, he was sorry to find that the budget estimates provided only for Rs. 1·40 lakhs as against Rs. 3·5 lakhs usually derived. This figure of Rs. 1·40 lakhs was the lowest revenue ever received from the Assigned Tract. He was afraid that the Civil and Military Station authorities were multiplying items of expenditure as retrocession was drawing nearer and that they were incurring heavy expenditure, particularly under establishment and other overhead charges. He did not know whether it was the idea of the Civil and Military Station authorities that the Mysore Government should feel that it might not be worth while to urge for early retrocession. If the Government felt that it was within their competence, he would earnestly request them to enquire why it was that the expenditure in the Civil and Military Station was mounting up each year. At any rate, the Assembly felt that this was a matter on which some explanation from the Government was called for.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT (Rajasevanipuna S. Shamanna) explained that the surplus revenue from the Assigned Tract depended only on the total revenues realized by the Civil and Military Station and that it was not affected by the expenditure incurred by the Civil and Military Station authorities. The State was entitled to a share in the total receipts in excess of a datum figure.

Mr. K. VENKATASWAMI IYER enquired why in that case the Mysore Government's share of the revenue should be so low as Rs. 1·42 lakhs in the coming year.

Mr. S. SHAMANNA replied that the fall was due to the declining revenues accruing to the Civil and Military Station under Excise and Income-tax.

Continuing, **Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO** observed that it was not wise for the Government to continue to regard the Mining revenue as an item of normal income despite repeated representations from the Assembly to the contrary. He was particular that the Government should definitely make up their mind to show adventitious revenues quite separately and not take them into account for purposes of normal income. Again, seeing that the Gold Mining revenue was also of a fluctuating nature, it was not prudent to count upon it for normal purposes.

Referring to Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, the speaker said that he was sorry

to find that the Government were simply carrying forward the loans made to the concern instead of promptly recovering them, or, if they were irrecoverable, writing them off the accounts. He did not know how far the Mills would be able to discharge their liabilities even in the coming years. He requested the Government to examine the case comprehensively and come to some decision once for all. He next asked why it was that the income from Railways in the budget year was less than in the current and observed that an income of less than Rs. 20 lakhs as was expected would work out at too poor a return on the crores and crores of rupees invested by the Government on the Railways so far. Similarly, he was not satisfied with the returns from the Krishnaraja Sagara Works and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. With regard to the commercial agents appointed outside the State, he regretted that the Government had entrusted the agencies in Hyderabad and Bombay to persons whose *bona fides* and financial stability were not quite satisfactory. This had involved the State in very heavy losses. He was surprised to learn that that was due to the fact that proper documents had not been got executed in favour of the Government from the concerned agents. Government must go into the question fully and suitably deal with the officers responsible for such a woeful state of affairs and they must also try to see that no loss accrued on account of the agencies in question. He also suggested that suitable securities should be obtained from all the other agents of Government who were doing business in and outside the State, particularly in respect of the agencies for iron and silk.

Proceeding, **Mr. NARASINGA RAO** remarked that except perhaps the Soap Factory, all other industrial undertakings of the Government were involving the State in continuous losses. He did not see eye to eye with the Government in their view that the starting of new concerns of a commercial nature every year would in itself bring added repute to the State.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) invited the attention of the speaker to the fact that all the industrial concerns run by the Government were not of a strictly commercial or trading nature. He instanced the case of the Central Industrial Workshop which was more a service factory than a trading concern. The remarks of the member might, therefore, apply to purely commercial concerns and not to service factories

Mr. NARASINGA RAO next expressed his thankfulness to the Government of India for the partial remission which they had recently granted in the subsidy and at the same time added that this had not given entire satisfaction to the people of the State. It was necessary for the Government of Mysore to fight the question to a successful issue and see that the subsidy was altogether wiped out, more especially in view of the fact that the State was contributing to the imperial revenues to the extent of about Rs. 180 lakhs every year directly and indirectly. He then suggested that the Government should consider how far the expenditure of the State could be reduced including departments like the Army and other non-votable items.

He was sorry to say that in many departments, particularly in the Police Department, europeanisation and anglo-indianisation were steadily on the increase. He urged that this should be put an end to in view of the circumstance that all over India there was a clamour for the early indianisation of all the services. He had dealt with this very point, he said, in the course of his speech on the budget estimates of the previous year. The First Member of Council had been pleased to state then that no special cadres would be created mainly on communal considerations and that any special encouragement or grade given to any employees of the Police Department would be given only on considerations of special qualifications. But the speaker was sorry to find that preference still continued to be shown to Anglo-Indian constables as such. If this principle was once recognized, then it might later on become necessary to appoint Anglo-Indian Inspectors in special cadres and on

special salaries. This, he urged, was a thing which should be done away with forthwith. He would certainly not object to any special encouragement being given to men possessing special qualifications but it would be a most unhealthy principle to go on showing special encouragement merely on communal grounds. He was surprised that even in these days the Government of Mysore should continue to be so fond of europeanisation of the services. He did not know whether it was really necessary to have only Europeans as Inspector-General of Police, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, Principals of Colleges, Director of Public Instructions, etc. He would like the Government to pursue the policy adopted long ago by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, *viz.*, of eliminating the foreign element in the service and appointing only competent local men for all responsible posts as far as possible. The earlier they made up their mind to do this, the better it would be for the State Otherwise discontent among the subjects of the State would inevitably grow.

Referring to the local self-government scheme, he regretted that the Government were interfering too much with the administration of local bodies in the State. The local self-government institutions were not free even to discuss questions and pass resolutions as they liked. They had no scope at all at present to make mistakes and rectify them. In theory, these institutions were designed to be the training ground for people to make themselves fit in course of time for responsible government. But seeing that the Government were interfering with their internal management and even with their discretionary powers, there was every reason for people to apprehend that the Government had no sympathy at all for local self-government institutions. As an instance in point, he referred to the bill which had been brought up at an earlier session of the Assembly empowering the Government to appoint Health Officers, Engineers and Civil Officers in City and Town Municipalities instead of giving the power to the local bodies concerned; and despite the fact that the Assembly had thrown out the bill, the Government got the bill passed by the Legislative Council. It was a pity that the Government did not realize the spirit of the times. At this rate, he feared that popular discontent in the State would grow and soon assume enormous proportions.

In regard to the desirability of establishing responsible government in the State, the member emphasized that a political awakening of an unprecedented nature had come all over India and naturally also over Mysore. It would not be wise for the Government to try to arrest the spread of this healthy awakening. On the other hand, the Government would be helping themselves by aiding the spread of this enlightenment. Lord Lothian who, in a recent speech, had paid high praise to the State, had made one remark to the effect that never before had the British Crown been more respected and popular, yet never before had democracy been more fully realized than at present. If true democracy should gain a stronghold over the people of Mysore also, it was the duty of the Government of Mysore to help the establishment of responsible government as the only means of helping the subjects to realize their ambition of securing full scope for the exercise of their rights of citizenship. In conclusion, he said that the present was the most opportune time for introducing such a reform, lest the difficulties of the administration should increase from day to day.

Mr. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA agreed with the previous speaker that the budget was not a surplus budget. He remarked that the administration continued to be top-heavy even though the Assembly had been suggesting for long that drastic retrenchments should be effected. He was, however, glad that the Government had proposed a five-year plan with a view to providing each village with a drinking water well. But under the orders in force at present, no village which could not afford to give a stipulated portion of the cost of the well could really obtain a well. As a matter of fact, so many village panchayats could not command the funds. In such

cases, he earnestly pleaded that the Government should not insist on the payment of any share of the cost by the panchayats. He also requested that the entire scheme should be got executed in three years' time instead of in five years as proposed.

He said that provision made for opening new dispensaries, *viz.*, Rs. 4,000 in all, was absolutely inadequate, as only four dispensaries could be opened during the year. At this rate, for decades to come it might not be possible to provide a dispensary in each hobli. There was still one method open to the Government to make medical aid readily available for all the villages, and that could be achieved by giving better encouragement to the ayurvedic and unani systems of medicine. In this view, he suggested the instituting of a sufficient number of scholarships in the Ayurvedic and Unani College at Mysore and also the system of giving suitable subventions to the candidates passing out of this college to go and settle in the interior parts of the State.

Referring to the expansion of primary education, he regretted that the Government were not making adequate grants for this purpose. Even the provision which they had promised to make for the current year had not been fully utilised. The Government might explain it away as having been due to the fact that several local education authorities had not made their contribution of funds and that therefore the Government grant also was not fully utilised. In this connection, he was sorry to state that the recommendation made by the local education authority of the Mysore District had not been sanctioned by the Government. This showed that the Government were not really anxious to help the expansion of primary education. He suggested that in future as soon as the budget was passed by the legislature, the Government should issue strict circular instructions to all the education authorities that they should submit prompt recommendations by virtue of which grants made for opening new schools in each district could be fully utilised. Another regrettable and at the same time surprising matter was the delay in the deliberations of the committee appointed by the Government quite a year ago for the purpose of exploring the means of spreading primary education in the State. He was sorry to find that the committee had not transacted any business worth the name during this long period, and hoped that they would do so at an early date.

He did not believe that the work of the Agricultural Department had helped the raiyat to any large extent. The department was carrying out known experiments. They did not seem to take particular conditions of each district or taluk into consideration so that the common raiyat had not yet been educated to evince any interest in the work of the department. He suggested that the officers of the department should be instructed to freely mix with the raiyats and teach them up-to-date methods of cultivation and also educate them to derive full benefit from the activities of the department. In this and many other respects, much more practical sympathy had to be shown to the ignorant raiyat. His economic condition was so bad that special concessions with regard to the remission of the *hulbanni*, etc., were called for. The unfortunate part of the question was that not merely the higher officers but also the lower subordinate staff of the revenue and other departments did not yet realize that they were servants of the public and that the general taxpayer was their paymaster. Sometimes the newly recruited officers visiting the interior parts were very discourteous to the public. This was due to the fact that the Probationers who had no manner of experience were being promoted straightway as Assistant Commissioners. Such men rarely cared to respect the sentiments of the raiyats. If the raiyats here and there showed signs of resentment at such things, these officers would try to book them by making exaggerated reports and even alleging that they were guilty of organising no-tax campaigns, etc. It was true that the raiyats often failed to pay land revenue in time, but this was surely not due to any no-tax campaign but to the

economic conditions prevailing. Such officers could hardly be expected to show due sympathy to the raiyats. Even in the most deserving cases, they failed to recommend remissions and this was the main point of grievance on the part of the raiyats. He therefore appealed to the Government to remember that the raiyat was the back-bone of the administration and should therefore be helped in all ways possible. So long as this was not done, no benefit would accrue to the raiyats, however much the Government organised educative lectures in the rural parts and however frequently district conferences were held.

This led him on to mention that in one particular case (the conference recently held at Mandya), as large an expenditure as Rs. 725 had been incurred in one day of which nearly Rs 380 were spent on feeding alone. He did not know how far the raiyats stood to benefit by such heavy expenditure. It would be worth while for the Government to get the accounts relating to this conference duly audited. These conferences were by no means new to the Mysore State. Even in the days of the Economic Conference activities such conferences were being convened, but it had been found subsequently that they were mere shows, not resulting in any practical good to the raiyats. It was for that reason that those conferences came to be discontinued subsequently. He also took this opportunity to bring to notice that some of the panchayats had been compelled to contribute at stipulated rates towards the cost of the district conferences. He was surprised how the Government had permitted such things being done.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU enquired in how many cases such a thing had been done and for what purposes exactly the panchayat funds had been utilised.

Mr. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA replied that he felt it was his duty to bring the matter to the notice of the Government and that he would be content with leaving the details to be ascertained by the authorities. He would not have brought even this to notice but for the fact that the Government had objected to panchayat funds being made use of even for such essential purposes as maintenance of school buildings, etc., in good repairs.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) replied that it was the intention of Government that panchayat funds should not be spent for purposes like district conferences and that he would cause inquiries to be made into the question which had just been brought to notice.

Mr. G. MALLANNA observed that no panchayats had been compelled to contribute towards the cost of the conferences and that certain panchayats had passed resolutions making contributions on their own initiative.

Mr. K. VENKATASWAMI IYER remarked that gentle pressure might have been exercised on the village panchayats in this respect.

Mr. B. SITARAMIAH added that the Deputy Commissioners had in some cases issued circular instructions that local bodies must contribute at a certain rate.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI replied that he would have the question investigated.

Mr. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA concluded with an appeal that even in the case of dry assessment, the Government should be pleased to give remissions whenever crops failed as in the case of wet lands.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY congratulated the Government on the surplus budget which they had been able to present to the House. He did not agree with the previous speakers who held the view that this was a deficit budget merely for the reason that Government had proposed in the budget year to appropriate a small sum of money from "Other Heads." There was nothing unusual in this procedure and he had no doubt that the budget was a surplus one. He however requested the Government to see that the normal revenue and normal expenditure balanced each other.

Referring to the question of improving the revenues, he brought to notice that though the Krishnapura tank in Masti Village, Malur Taluk, had been restored several years ago, yet the lands

below the tank had not yet been surveyed and given over to the raiyats for cultivation. They were still lying fallow. If all the lands below the tank were brought under cultivation, the Government would derive a large income in the shape of wet assessment. He feared that there might be many more cases like this and requested that Government should maintain a list of such tanks and see to it that as much of land as possible was brought under cultivation without delay. By doing so, not only would the Government get additional revenues, but the raiyats also would have some occupation.

He requested that whatever provision was made in the budget for the improvement of town and minor municipalities should be utilised during the year and not allowed to lapse. Probably for the reason that the municipalities concerned had not paid their quotas for improvement works, some of this provision was being allowed to lapse. In this connection, he would like to bring to the notice of the Government that minor municipalities were not in a position to pay any contribution whatever. Their financial stringency was mostly due to the fact that Government had appropriated all the receipts which these local bodies were originally deriving from tolls on motor vehicles. In this view, he requested the Government not to insist on contributions from these municipalities for improvements to be effected in those areas. These municipalities had committed themselves to a heavy recurring expenditure under water supply, electric lighting, etc., depending upon the income from tolls. But as the Government had since appropriated this revenue, the municipalities were experiencing considerable difficulty in meeting these charges. In such circumstances, if they were asked to make contributions for further improvements also, it would be asking them to do the impossible. If Government wanted to help these municipalities, they should think even now of giving back to them the income from tolls on motor vehicles.

Referring to the grants for village improvements, the speaker said that out of a sum of Rs. 1,22,800 provided in the budget, as much as Rs. 40,000 odd was being spent on establishment and contingencies, and only about Rs. 80,000 was available for improvement purposes. If this amount was distributed among the 16,000 villages in the State, each village would get about Rs. 5 on an average and he would leave it to the House to consider what improvements could be effected with that small sum.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU stated that the actual expenditure on town and village improvements was likely to exceed the budget provision during the current year.

Mr. VEMA REDDY said that he was thankful to the Government for it and requested that the grants should be enhanced for the coming years. He would even suggest that the grants for the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities might be reduced to some extent and grants for village improvements enhanced correspondingly.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI observed that the member need not be so anxious about the grants of the cities being reduced as those for the villages being enhanced.

Mr. VEMA REDDY accordingly requested that the allotment for village improvements be enhanced to Rs. 2 lakhs. He was also grateful to the Government for having proposed an expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs on account of providing drinking water wells for all the villages.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG, interrupting, urged that this expenditure which had been proposed to be spread over five years should be completed within three years.

Continuing, **Mr. VEMA REDDY** pleaded that special encouragement should be given to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. He was anxious that Government should systematically induce young men passing out of the Ayurvedic and Unani College to go and settle down in the rural parts. By encouraging these systems of medicine in the rural parts not only would medical aid be made available to the people there, but the expenditure to Government also would be considerably

reduced. He also suggested that pamphlets explaining the uses of various herbs might be got printed and made available to the public so that young and old might use them for curing small ailments.

The member then pleaded for the establishment of cottage industries in as many parts of the State as possible with a special eye to the raw materials available in each tract.

Referring to the question of primary education, he regretted to say from practical experience that the teachers recruited under the existing Central Recruitment Board rules were of a very poor type, and not to speak of their ability to teach, they themselves were not able to read or write correctly. He pleaded for the recruitment of men of proper type if the cause of education was really to be served.

New extensions had been laid out in many small towns and villages, but the lay-out was not complete in the sense that drainage, etc., had not yet been taken up. The Health Department took its own time for attending to these works, probably because it had not a sufficiently large establishment to attend to the work in various places. He therefore requested that, if necessary, the establishment of the department be strengthened with a view to see that sanitary and other works in the villages were attended to promptly.

He then represented that tobacco cultivation was practically unknown in the Kolar District. The rainfall in that district being generally scanty and consequently the agriculturists being poverty striken, Government would do well to give some special encouragement to the agriculturists of that district who were willing to take up tobacco cultivation.

Mr. VEMA REDDY then referred to the rates charged for electric power supplied to flour mills and hullers in the rural part and said that the department was charging at the rate of one anna per unit in the case of flour mills, as against 9 pies per unit in the case of hullers. He requested that the charge in the case of flour mills also might be reduced to 9 pies per unit.

Lastly, he referred to the system of auctioning out the right of cultivation of lands endowed to temples instead of allowing the concerned archaks to cultivate the lands themselves. He feared that if the archaks were not permitted to enjoy the yield from these lands, their interest in the temples would naturally wane and, in course of time, the temples would practically fall into disuse.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA pointed out that the revenue estimate for the budget year provided for Rs. 4,20,000 less than in the current year. Also it had been comprised of many items of a fluctuating or uncertain nature such as assigned tract revenue, interest receipts, mining revenue, etc. For these reasons, he did not consider that the budget was very satisfactory. When the revenue side of the budget was so unsatisfactory, he was sorry to find that the expenditure side also gave just room for complaint. In providing for an expenditure of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs more than in the current year, the budget had taken into account a high level of land tax. Personally he was not sure how far the budget anticipations under land revenue would be realized. The raiyats all over the State were groaning under the weight of heavy taxation and they would certainly find it hard to pay all the revenue dues to the Government, more especially because the crops were poor during the year. Naturally the departmental officials would freely resort to coercive processes. The only effect of this would be to alienate the sympathy of the raiyats. When the prices of food grains were ruling high some years ago, Government went to the rescue of their officials by sanctioning the high price allowances. Similarly it was the duty of the Government to help the raiyats also when they were in difficulties by giving them liberal remissions and other kinds of relief. To make up the loss which the Government might sustain by showing concessions in the matter of land revenue, the only way he would suggest was the reduction of salaries of Government officers as a permanent measure. He thought that the Government ought to be able to save at least 5 or 6 lakhs of

rupees in this way. He also suggested that the rules relating to the retirement of superannuated officers should be strictly enforced and the salaries attached to those posts got reduced. In addition to the savings which such a course would result in, it would also enable a number of unemployed men to be absorbed in the services. He felt that in a number of cases fresh appointments were being created to suit personal conveniences of certain individuals and requested the Government to put an end to such a practice without any delay. In all these and other ways, expenditure should be reduced and the funds thus released should be made available for giving relief to the raiyats.

Proceeding, **Mr. BYANNA** thanked the Government for the liberal provision made for providing drinking water wells all over the State.

With regard to the provision for acquiring lands near the Muslim Hostel in Sultanpet, Bangalore City, he observed that the area was not a very healthy one and as such, it might not be a suitable place for building a hostel. Besides, this locality formed part of one of the busiest parts of the city. By disposing of this land to private parties the municipality might derive a large income. For these reasons, he suggested that for the construction of the Muslim Hostel, a suitable site might be given near the Upparhalli tank, *i.e.*, near Kanakanpalya between the Basavangudi Extension and the Mental Diseases Hospital.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI said that no new building for the Muslim Hostel had been thought of in this connection. There was a hostel already in Sultanpet and it was only an extension thereto that was under consideration.

Proceeding, **Mr. BYANNA** referred to the provision for primary schools and said that the amount of Rs. 10,000 provided in the budget was absolutely inadequate. The Government had made several promises in the past with regard to the expansion of primary education in the State. Compared to the progress in education achieved in States like Baroda, Cochin and Travancore, the percentage of literacy in the State was very low. He therefore appealed to the Government to provide at least a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for this purpose.

The speaker made a vigorous plea for an additional grant of at least Rs. 50,000 to the Bangalore City Municipality in view of its commitments, specially the amount guaranteed to the Government in connection with the new water supply arrangements. He also pleaded for an augmentation of the grant for water supply to towns.

With regard to the provision for medical aid, he represented that Government must see that a dispensary was provided for each hobli at no distant date.

The speaker then referred to the Bhadra Colony which Government had brought into existence 5 or 6 years ago. He regretted that in certain cases, loans to colonists had been granted by the Government in a very indiscreet manner with the result that they had to be written off later on. Some of the members of the House had cautioned the Government in this respect long ago and yet Government had paid no heed to it. There was no reason why the Government should suffer any loss as a result of these loans having to be written off. He suggested that the persons who had recommended or were otherwise responsible for the grant of the loans in question should be surcharged to the full extent.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU remarked that this might amount to saying that no schemes attended with risks should be undertaken by the Government at all.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA replied that the loss in question would not have occurred if proper supervision had been exercised while granting loans and also over the work of the colonists. It was all very well for the Government to have written off several loans amounting to lakhs of rupees in the past, but with the awakening which had come over the State at present, the Government ought not to expect the general tax-payer to support them in writing off loans in the granting of which the Government had not exercised sufficient care or discretion.

This led him on to the question of the establishment of responsible government in the State. As already stated by previous speakers, he said that there was mass awakening in the State, and there were unmistakable signs of the spread of such an awakening. In such circumstances, it would be wise for the Government to realize the trend of the times and to satisfy all legitimate aspirations of the people. No doubt it was not pleasant for any Government to part with power. But at the present time, happy compromises had become inevitable. So long ago as 1926-27, the question of the grant of further reforms had been mooted in the Houses of Legislature and the Government had definitely expressed themselves in sympathy with that aspiration of the people. Very likely a further step in the direction of reforms would have been taken by the Government by now, but for the fact that full responsible government under the ægis of His Highness the Maharaja was being urged for some time past. It was sometimes said that Cochin was the first State to realize the spirit of the times, because it had definitely announced the establishment of responsible government recently. It was not so. Mysore Government was the first to consider this question of responsible government, but somehow Cochin had managed to gain a stride over Mysore. Even now if the reputation of Mysore as the most advanced Indian State should be maintained, there was only one way open to it and that by setting afoot the machinery of responsible government immediately.

Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA began with an appeal for a drastic reduction in the number of appointments under Government specially those carrying high salaries. Referring to the policy of Government in appointing outsiders for many responsible posts, he said that when brilliant young men of Mysore were suffering even without small appointments, there was no justification in bringing any outsiders for holding high offices in the State. With regard to the provision for the Police Department, he observed that the Criminal Intelligence Department was quite superfluous. He also alleged that most of the reports submitted by that department contained untrue or prejudiced statements.

Referring to the question of education, he pleaded for a substantial increase in the allotment for primary education, if necessary even at the cost of the grant to the University. The Government were giving grants for the education of special communities like Muslims. Though he was not opposed to such grants, yet he thought that it would be more desirable and in fact it was more urgent to provide for the education of communities like the hill tribes who were steeped in ignorance.

With regard to the progress of local self-government, the speaker regretted that Government were not only interfering with those institutions needlessly, but were also not taking action against those officials who were working in such institutions and at the same time working against their interests. He instanced the case of the Seringapatam Municipality in which all officers had sided the sanitary inspector against whom the council as a whole had grave allegations to make. He appealed to the Government to take severe action whenever such allegations were made and not to let the culprits go scot-free, merely on account of personal considerations. He did not believe that the Government had done justice by the municipal council in question when as many as 16 councillors had resigned in a body, because their opinion on a very important question of discipline was flouted by the authorities.

While speaking of local self-government institutions, he was also reminded of the necessity of Government making liberal grants for water supply and other necessary requirements in minor municipalities. He did not see the justice of Government demanding guarantees from those small local bodies before undertaking water supply or other works, while they were not hesitating to spend lakhs of rupees on so many buildings in the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore. He did not believe that it would make for universal progress and prosperity in Mysore if

the Government went on encouraging one-sided improvement in the cities.

Under General Administration, the member criticised the policy of Government entertaining quite a stream of State guests from outside the State. He did not understand the mentality behind such a system of feeding and cajoling outsiders. He was almost staggered at the provision of as high an amount as Rs. 55,000 per annum for expenditure under this head. When the Government pleaded inability to provide even a few thousand rupees for necessary improvements to the villages, he was at a loss to find out how they were able to meet this heavy expenditure, an expenditure from which there was no sort of return at all to the State.

He next proceeded to criticise the attitude of the Government towards public workers in the State. He was sorry to hear that Deputy Commissioners and District Magistrates were in the habit of issuing secret circulars to the police officials to book workers in the cause of the country's freedom. Taking advantage of such circulars, subordinate officials harassed the political workers. In particular, he protested against the policy of punishing honest workers merely because the officers did not share the opinions expressed by the non-official leaders. Even well-known and respected men who were doing general propaganda work were subjected to all the processes of the police enquiry. Personally he believed that no Government would be justified in taking such repressive measures against those working in the cause of the country.

Mr. W. H. HANUMANTHAPPA started by expressing his surprise at one special feature of the budget under discussion, *viz.*, that the grant to the most popular of all departments, *viz.*, the Medical Department, had been reduced by Rs. 75,000 and exactly to the same extent, the grant to the Police Department—a department which was wanted by no well-wisher of the State and dreaded by one and all alike—had been enhanced. Similarly, he was sorry to find that the grant for Public Health had been reduced by Rs. 20,000 and that for the Agricultural Department by Rs 35,000 at a time when the need for increasing the allotment under those heads was greater than ever. He did not see any necessity for the provision of Rs. 5,000 made for the purpose of holding district conferences. He did not also approve of the reduction in the allotment made for civil works.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI explained that the grant for the Medical Department had not been reduced at all. In the current year, a sum of one lakh of rupees had been provided as the State's contribution to Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, in addition to the usual grants. But no such item had been provided for in the budget under discussion. Compared with the grants in the previous years, there was no reduction whatsoever.

Mr. HANUMANTHAPPA however contended that a larger provision should have been made in view of the necessity for dispensaries in the rural parts. Generally speaking, he regretted that however much the members of the Assembly pleaded for increased allotments for nation-building departments, the Government were not providing them. For this reason, he thought that it was of paramount importance that responsible government should be introduced in the State without delay, if popular opinion should no longer be flouted. In the meanwhile, he hoped that the Government would realize the necessity for reducing the salaries of their officers as well as the number of appointments.

The member proceeded to suggest that the Government must take every possible action to enforce the use of hand-pounded rice by the people on account of its nutritive value. He also pleaded for the enforcement of the Food Adulteration Act in all places.

Referring to the question of unemployment, he requested the Government to give a bias for industrial education even from the lower classes so that when the young boys now in school grew up to manhood, they might not be compelled to look up to Government alone for appointment.

The speaker then referred to the difficulties which business men in

the State were experiencing at the present time due to competition from merchants from far-off countries. This was because the outside merchants were getting money at a nominal rate of interest. The banks in the State were not giving any sort of special assistance to the local merchants and it was therefore imperative for the Government to take measures to see that adequate financial aid was made available to the local merchants so that they might be able to successfully compete with outside business people.

He also put in a vigorous plea in favour of allowing the Bangalore City Municipality to appoint its own executive officers so that the premier municipality might no longer have the grievance that the Government was interfering even in matters of internal management and that local self-government in Mysore might not prove to be a mere myth. In particular, he referred to the undesirability of the Government scoring out items included by the municipality and adding on fresh ones in the budget approved by the Council and submitted to the Government for formal sanction.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU said that Government were not anxious to effect any needless alterations in the budgets submitted by the local self-governing bodies for sanction. It was only in cases like commitments not being properly provided for, or where proposals were made contrary to the Act that the Government suggested any alterations.

Mr. HANUMANTHAPPA then referred to the desirability of Government withdrawing the Commissioner from the Bangalore City Municipality and allowing the non-official President to exercise full control over the municipal staff including the executive. Government would do well to give a chance to the municipal council to manage its own affairs at least for a period of one or two years as a tentative measure, reserving to themselves the power to revert to the existing system in case the council did not acquit itself satisfactorily. Referring to the grant for Bangalore City improvements, he said that the amount had been inflated unduly so that some of the members of the Assembly who came from the rural parts felt that Government were showing a disproportionately large measure of sympathy to the municipality. As a matter of fact, the budget allotment included several items of payments to be made by the municipality to the Government for purposes like water supply, etc. The net grant to the City never showed any increase for several years past, whereas the Government had suddenly increased the amount payable by the municipality on account of water supply to Rs. 4 lakhs per annum as against Rs. 40,000 which the municipality had been paying for the last 30 or 40 years. The Civil and Military Station Municipality was in receipt of a subvention of one lakh of rupees from the Government of India. It was but right that the Mysore Government also gave a similar grant to the City. No doubt extensions were being laid out and all the amenities of life were being provided for therein. But the old city remained in its original condition. It was imperative that the City should receive first attention in respect of sanitation. In this view and also in view of the fact that the State was deriving lakhs of rupees from the City in the shape of excise revenue, income-tax, etc., it was but fair that the Government should give a grant of at least one lakh of rupees for its improvement.

At this stage, the House adjourned for lunch and reassembled at 3-30 p.m.

Nawab SHER KHAN of Honnali congratulated the Government on being able to present a prosperity budget to the House. He thought that adequate allotments had been made for a good many of the nation-building departments and attention paid to healthy activities of various kinds Despite the progressive policy adopted by the Government in the past and the liberal grants that were being made from year to year for drinking water wells in rural parts, the bulk of the villages were still experiencing considerable difficulty for drinking water.

Realizing this, the Government had proposed a five-year plan and sanctioned a total allotment of as much as Rs. 15 lakhs for providing drinking water wells in all the villages. For this, he particularly thanked the Government and hoped that Rs. 15 lakhs now provided for under the five-year programme would be fully utilised and not be allowed to lapse to any extent.

He next suggested that the grant for primary education needed to be enhanced to at least a lakh of rupees. Reforms of a far-reaching character were already in sight in the State and if the people of the State should be educated to bear the responsibilities that were awaiting them, it was absolutely necessary to spread education throughout the State. He pleaded that the grant for middle school education should similarly be enhanced, as education of the primary grade by itself would not be of much use. He urged that at least two additional middle schools for Muslim boys and one additional middle school for Muslim girls should be opened every year. He represented that the number of high schools also was not adequate and requested the Government to establish more high schools in the districts. In this connection he stated that high school education should be made as cheap as possible. He pleaded particularly for the opening of a high school at Honnali since all the students from that place could not afford to go to Shimoga or Thirtahalli. As regards University education, he submitted that many students from distant parts like Shimoga were finding it difficult to join the colleges at Bangalore and Mysore. With a view to providing some relief to those students he requested that an Intermediate College be opened at Shimoga.

He next referred to the magnitude of the problem of unemployment in the State and suggested the provision of technical courses in all the middle and high schools in the State so that boys might receive a bias for vocational training from very early stages. He requested that sufficient allotment for this purpose be made in the budget.

He also pleaded for increased grants for medical aid and sanitation.

With regard to the observation made by some of the previous speakers that the budget was not a surplus one, he said that sufficient grants had been made for the nation-building departments consistently with the finances of the State. The State's assets were certainly more than its liabilities. All the investments by the State had been made on productive works and there was no waste in the expenditure programme of the Government. Even the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works which had worked at a loss for a long number of years had begun to show better results. For these reasons he did not believe that there was anything wrong with Mysore's finances and there was no need for any one to entertain apprehensions about the financial position of the State. The speaker concluded with an appeal to the Government to sanction the Honnali water supply scheme which he understood was under their consideration.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED SAB stated that the agricultural conditions in the Kadur District were anything but satisfactory during the current year and coffee planters in particular had sustained very heavy losses. He was sorry to complain of the hardship caused at such a time to agriculturists and planters by the zeal of revenue officials in the matter of collection. Coercive processes were being resorted to freely; and the collections from notice fee, *isthihar* fee, etc., were Rs. 3,000 over and above the budget estimate for the current year. The member feared that in the coming year also the revenue officials of the various taluks would continue to vie with one another with the object of showing a high percentage of collection and this was sure to cause great hardship to the agriculturists. He therefore requested the Government to show a special measure of sympathy to the agriculturists in malnad parts in the matter of collections.

He also prayed for a much larger provision than had been made in the budget estimates for giving medical aid in general and maternity aid in particular in all parts of the malnad. He was glad that special arrangements had been made in Bangalore and Mysore cities

for distributing milk to poor children. But he regretted that no such special arrangement had been made in the malnad where the Government was realizing a large income in the shape of bagayat assessment. He was compelled to say that the treatment which the Government was extending to malnad parts was step-motherly, and hoped that at least in the budget year they would be pleased to extend more sympathy to those parts. The member concluded with a special appeal for encouragement to the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of medicine.

Mr. R. GOPALASWAMI IYER pleaded vigorously for the enhancement of allotments made for depressed class scholarships for various grades of education. There were only 15 scholarships of Rs. 15 each for the Central College and the Engineering College students. But there were already ten students in the junior class. Hence only 5 scholarships were available at present. Against this, 11 candidates would apply. He therefore prayed that 6 more scholarships be kindly provided for.

The Intermediate College and Medical School had been allotted only 40 scholarships of Rs. 10 each. Against this there were already 21 students reading in the junior class and 30 students had been declared E. C. P. S. this year and as such only 19 of these would get scholarships. He therefore prayed that 11 more scholarships be kindly provided. In the high schools there were only 109 scholarships of Rs. 7-8-0 each. He prayed that the number be raised to 130. The School of Engineering had been provided with 15 scholarships of Rs. 7-8-0 each. There were already 15 students in II and III year classes. So the boys joining the I year class would have no scholarships. He therefore prayed that 10 more scholarships be kindly provided in this school and also 5 scholarships of Rs. 7-8-0 each in the Commercial School

In the aided depressed class hostels, less than Rs. 3 had been given as boarding charges for each non-scholarship holder. Generally a first year student would get a scholarship of Rs. 7-8-0 and the second year student a reduced scholarship of Rs. 5-8-0, whereas the first year student with no scholarship could not get even Rs. 3. As such boys had to buy books, clothes, etc., he prayed that they might be given at least Rs. 3 each for boarding charges. He said that he had to urge this on behalf of the students to facilitate their higher and technical education.

The member then proceeded to refer to the desirability of introducing certain reforms in jails and prisons in the State. He suggested the opening of libraries in the jails at Bangalore and Mysore. He also requested that arrangements be made for imparting at least an elementary knowledge of three R's to all the prisoners. All the prisoners must be made to learn Hindi. They must be provided with text-books as in other Governments. The prisoners were free from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. and some of them would also be available for teaching. On account of this, the Government need not have to incur any heavy expenditure. He requested that a provision of at least Rs. 500 be made for this purpose.

He agreed with some of the previous speakers that better facilities should be created throughout the State in the matter of middle and high school education. So far as primary education was concerned, a cess was being levied on agricultural income. And so far as high school and college education was concerned, fees were being levied from most students. Middle school education was the only grade for which the Government derived no help from the general tax-payer in any manner. It was most desirable that the Assembly should agree to the Government levying fees in all middle school classes, providing for a sufficiently large number of free studentships with a view to enabling the sons of the poor to receive education free. He understood that the Pudukotah Durbar were proposing to hand over the middle school education to private agencies. If this could be done in Mysore also, he thought it would be well and good. Otherwise, he strongly pleaded for the levy of fees in all the middle schools in the State. If neither of these alternatives was

accepted, he did not see any hope of Mysore showing that amount of progress in education which every one desired to be attained by it. The Cochin State which was only 1/20 of the size and had only 1/5 of the population of Mysore had as many as 3 colleges, 2 for men and one for women, 48 high schools of which 13 were meant exclusively for women. It was seen from the Census Report for 1931 that barring Delhi, greatest facilities for education were to be witnessed in Trichur. It was also a fact that educational facilities in respect of primary education afforded by the Travancore Government were much more than those afforded by the Hyderabad and Mysore States put together. If education should similarly progress in Mysore, he thought it was desirable that large endowments should be made by private philanthropists as had been done in the case of maternity hospitals and wards. If this was not possible and if private agencies also were not forthcoming to take over middle school education, he thought that the only way left open was to levy fees in middle schools. He requested the Assembly to view the question in its proper perspective and unanimously support the proposal to levy fees in middle schools.

Mr. G. MALLANNA referred to the fall in excise revenue and said that this need not be taken as indicative of a fall in liquor consumption. He rather feared that contractors from outside had a sort of combine and prevented local bidders from getting the contracts. If this was not checked at an early stage, a time would soon come when local contractors would be altogether helpless against the machinations of contractors from outside.

He then referred to the popular agitation in favour of responsible government which also meant the grant of universal franchise. If this popular agitation should succeed, it would be necessary to give universal compulsory primary education. He requested that sufficient provision be made in the budget for increasing the accommodation in all middle and high schools.

He then brought to notice that a special measure of sympathy should be shown to the raiyats in the matter of revenue collections. He represented that in spite of special grievances in this respect having been brought to notice of the Government at previous sessions of the Assembly, the filing of *takrar taktes* and levying of fines had not shown any decline. Most of the *takrar taktes* were being written up by shanbhogs from their own houses. And the higher officers sometimes did not care to verify the accuracy of the statements contained therein. He was sorry to say that however much the Government expressed sympathy with representations in this behalf, sufficient relief had not been shown to the raiyats with regard to revenue collections.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU pointed out that the collection during the current year was only a third of the budget provision under notice fees, *isthihar* fees, etc.

Mr. MALLANNA however represented that a larger measure of relief was really called for. He then brought to notice that in exchange for lands submerged under the Krishnarajasagara, the Government had granted to the concerned raiyats some other lands. At the time the lands were submerged, in some cases the revenue due thereon was in arrear. But, on account of the fact that the raiyats had been dispossessed of their lands for some time and could not readily cultivate and derive any benefit from the lands which were granted to them in exchange, they were unable to pay the arrears on the submerged lands. In spite of this, the department continued to demand the arrears from these raiyats. The dues on account of the former set of lands were sought to be collected by attaching crops raised on the lands given in exchange subsequently. He represented that it would be very hard on the raiyats if this claim which was more than 20 years old was sought to be enforced against them. He felt that the local officers were somehow afraid of recommending the grant of remissions even though they were aware of the difficulties of the raiyats. He was certain that the demand of the Revenue Department could not be realized, and in

this view no purpose would be served by showing the amount as due from year to year. He suggested that the demand be written off and relief assured to the raiyats.

The member then referred to the increase in the number of circles created in the Agricultural Department and said that no increased expenditure should be sanctioned on this account.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that even though new circles had been created, no extra expenditure was under contemplation. It was proposed to meet the expenditure by certain re-adjustment within the sanctioned grants.

Mr. G. MALLANNA however doubted whether this would be possible. For conducting experiments, etc., the new circles would certainly need additional funds.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that no extra expenditure was in question and that if possible the total expenditure of the administrative circles would be kept at a minimum.

Mr. G. MALLANNA then referred to the work of the co-operative land mortgage societies and said that the raiyats were not deriving full benefit from these societies since the minimum loan to be sanctioned in any case had been fixed at Rs. 300. This minimum, he thought, was too high to enable the poor raiyats to derive any help. He therefore suggested that the minimum be lowered to Rs. 100.

He then referred to the provision made for the erection of an ærodrome at Jakkur. He did not believe that an ærodrome was necessary in the present circumstances of the State. He would vote for it when necessary items like village improvements had received sufficient attention.

With regard to loans due from the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, he feared that the position of the concern was such that the Government might not get back their dues at all. Instead of entrusting its working to an outside agency and paying it commission therefor, he very much preferred the Government taking over the management themselves. He also did not believe that it was necessary for the Government to appoint a highly paid Publicity Officer. He would suggest that one of the Superintendents of the Secretariat be entrusted with this work and that if necessary some allowance to the Superintendent and one or two clerks be sanctioned in place of the present elaborate establishment.

He was sorry that the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works continued to work at a loss. No doubt it was stated that the works had just commenced to earn profits, but he did not know how far it was really so.

He saw from the budget estimates that the High Court had appointed a Court Fee Inspector of the grade of a Munsiff. He did not believe that this was a necessary appointment.

He also protested against the system of giving duty allowances to some of the officers of Government.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI replied that duty allowances had been done away with in most cases.

Mr. MALLANNA requested that these allowances be done away with altogether. In this connection, he referred to the practice of giving allowances to some of the highly paid Doctors working in the premier hospitals of the State. He knew for a fact that the Surgeons were earning quite a lot of money apart from their salaries. If, however, in any case the Government felt that the sanctioned salary of the appointment was not sufficient for any particular incumbents, he suggested that it would be more desirable to revise the grades sanctioned to such officers.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA complained of a top-heavy administration in Mysore and stated that the number of appointments as also the scales of pay were capable of retrenchment. He requested the Government to seriously act on this suggestion with a view to finding funds for making better allotments for nation-building departments. He added that district officers in British India were in charge of much larger jurisdictions than those in Mysore. He felt that drastic retrenchments in the number of appointments as well as in the grades of salaries could be effected in

the Co-operative and the Agricultural Departments. There was one Inspector for each district with a clerk and a peon. But there was no mutsaddi for each district separately. The result of it was that when the Inspector happened to be on tour with his clerk and peon, it would not be possible for the raiyats to obtain seeds, implements, etc., from the agricultural depots. He also complained that seeds and manures supplied by the district depots were sometimes of a very inferior type. In the Kolar District, for example, last year, the jola seeds supplied by the department were thoroughly useless and all the raiyats who had entertained high hopes of the crop returns were altogether disappointed. The same was the case with paddy seeds supplied by the department in the Srinivasapur Taluk.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU enquired whether this complaint had not been made in the Assembly at a previous session or whether the complaint related to the current year.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA said that this was not a new complaint. He had complained about this matter at a previous session also, but he was now referring to the failure of crops during the current year. He suggested that the departmental officers should go to each village, mix with the raiyats, actually plough one or two fields and get the seeds supplied by the department sown therein. He thought that this would be a better way of enabling the raiyats of each village to make a comparative study of seeing for themselves whether agriculture on the lines suggested by the department was or was not better than the time-honoured methods. For this purpose, he suggested that an experimental farm be opened in each district instead of having one or two farms in remote corners of the State. He did not believe that any stereo-typed formulæ arrived at by the experimental section of the Agricultural Department could be accepted as being applicable to all parts of the State in view of the fact that the soil, seasonal conditions, etc., would naturally vary from place to place.

At this stage, **the DIRECTOR of AGRICULTURE (Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer)** explained to the House that the work of the department was being appreciated by agriculturists as a class. He instanced the case of one of the members of the Assembly, Mr. Thimme Gowda, having sown *kaddysanna* paddy supplied by the department and receiving very rich returns. He also explained the high quality of research work done by the technical officers of the department on ragi, groundnut, sugar-cane, etc., and the high reputation that some of the selections evolved by the department enjoyed not only within the borders of the State but also in the neighbouring British Provinces. He did not know how far it would be just to characterise the record of such a reputed department as unsatisfactory. No doubt there were still many things to be done by the department and many defects had yet to be rectified. But the department had reason to expect that credit should be given for the good work done by it.

With reference to the specific instance mentioned by Mr. S. Ramappa of jola seeds supplied by the department having failed to give due returns to the raiyats, **the DIRECTOR** explained that the difficulty with regard to supply of jola seeds was that the department would have no idea as to the number of applicants or the quantities of seed they might require. With regard to jola particularly, the difficulty was that if the seed was kept idle for long, its capacity for germination would diminish. For this reason, the department did not store large quantities of seeds. And yet, with a view to helping the agriculturists, the department was trying its best to secure seeds from private raiyats whenever requests for supply were received.

Mr. MALLANNA, interrupting, observed that the variety of ragi known as H_{22} was as old as 15 years and he did not know the reason why local varieties alone were being grown by the raiyats if the H_{22} variety was really good.

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER replied that it was not a matter for him to explain.

It might be that local raiyats did not take kindly to it. But it was a fact that this variety namely H_{22} was becoming more and more popular in parts of the Madras Presidency. He had no objection to disclose that he himself had appealed to so many leading raiyats to grow H_{22} ragi. But the universal reply given to him was that their raiyats were cultivating the lands as tenants and that they were content with growing some usual variety, because they were entitled only to a share of the crop they grew.

With regard to the question of establishment referred to by Mr. Ramappa, **Mr. RAMA IYER** explained that it was true that the number of Assistant Directors had been raised from 5 to 10. But he assured the House that it did not involve the department in any extra expenditure. Similarly the number of ranges had been raised from 35 to 43 and even on this account, the department did not incur any extra expenditure. The object underlying this increase in the number of officers was that there should be at least one responsible officer for each district. Under the system in vogue sometime ago, there was only one Assistant Director for both the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. That officer was in charge of the area lying between the Babbur Farm and the Marthur Farm. All his time used to be taken up in travelling from place to place, but no actual benefit accrued to any place thereby. Till recently, the cotton specialist and the paddy specialist had their work confined to farms. This he thought was the most undesirable arrangement. Because any experiment carried out would not make due allowance for the difference in soils which differed in quality and nature from place to place. If they were made circle officers also, it would enable them to extend the cultivation of their selected strains of crops to their districts. That was why he had recommended and the Government had approved of an increase in the number of officers so that each might give the benefit of his own research to places comprised in his circle. The speaker was sure that the State would benefit by the new arrangement. But he would request the Assembly and the public to wait patiently for a year or two before judging the results of the administrative reforms that had been introduced. He repeated that there were several defects in the department which required to be remedied. He was trying his best to remedy them, and he hoped to succeed in most directions if only the public in general and the agriculturists in particular extended to the department their co-operation which it valued so much.

Mr. RAMAPPA, continuing, said that he agreed with every word of what the Director had said. He did not complain that every seed which the department supplied was bad. He was personally aware that groundnut supplied by the department was exceedingly good and remunerative. But he did not want that any seeds supplied by the department should prove to be failures. It was with this object that he suggested that in each district an experimental farm should be started even at the cost of additional expenditure.

Proceeding, he requested that much more liberal grants be provided under drinking water wells for villages. In this connection, he brought to notice that well works should have shown very much better progress already but for the fact that the working agency was neither adequate nor technically qualified. He therefore suggested that at least 2 sub-overseers be appointed for each district to be in exclusive charge of well works.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU said that under the recent orders, it was quite competent for the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to entertain the necessary technical staff for supervising well works.

Mr. RAMAPPA enquired from what source the pay of these special hands should be met.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that it had to be met naturally from the grants made for providing drinking water wells and added that Government had also given instructions that the expenditure on establishment should not exceed 10 per cent of the total grant.

Mr. RAMAPPA then referred to the necessity for enhancing the allotment for the opening of new schools. He also brought to notice that many of the schools already sanctioned had no buildings of their own. In some cases, the village panchayats were prepared to incur any expenditure for providing school buildings. But the Amildars were always turning down such proposals. Even the Government were not in the beginning in favour of panchayat funds being diverted for educational purposes. But recently they had given permission to panchayats incurring such expenditure. The difficulty was that local education authorities would not bring such cases to the notice of the Government at all. For this reason, he requested that Government might authorise the Deputy Commissioners to give permission to panchayats to incur such expenditure.

He then referred to the question of repairs to school buildings and characterised the present procedure in this behalf as being extremely cumbersome. He said, as an example, that even if the village panchayat was prepared to meet the cost of white-washing the school building, the Amildar would not permit of the same. Even if he was willing to permit of it in any particular case, the estimate had to pass through the school board, the local education authority and the Director of Public Instruction ; and by the time the resolution and estimate of cost passed through all these stages and came back with sanction, the school building itself would have crumbled down. It was necessary to simplify the procedure at least in cases where the expenditure involved was not very high.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU said that there would be no objection to the panchayats incurring such expenditure if the buildings themselves belonged to the panchayats.

Mr. RAMAPPA said that in some cases the buildings might not belong to the panchayats, but sometimes they would have been endowed to the panchayats though formal deeds might not have been executed.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that in such cases, the local authorities could not permit of panchayat funds being utilised.

Mr. RAMAPPA requested that at least in regard to unobjectionable cases, the procedure ought to be simplified. Otherwise, it would not be possible to secure contractors for effecting repairs to school buildings.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI said that these were matters of detail which would be considered by the Government if the local education authority suggested a simplified procedure and sent up a resolution for sanction by Government.

Mr. RAMAPPA then referred to the need for making sufficient provision for restoring all the breached minor tanks in the State. He had moved a resolution on this question at the previous session of the Assembly, but no improvement in that regard was yet visible. In this connection, he referred to the urgent necessity of restoring the Ronur feeder channel in Seringapatam Taluk.

With regard to the supply to municipalities of electric power for lighting purposes, the department was insisting on a heavy guarantee. The rates of interest having fallen everywhere at the present time, he did not see any reason why the department should not be content with a guarantee of 5 per cent return.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI replied that the percentage of return was not the main consideration in this case. The department was finding it difficult just at present to supply power to all the places which were applying for the same.

With regard to tank restoration works in general, **Mr. RAMAPPA** represented that the acreage contribution expected of raiyats was often fixed at an exorbitant rate. Sometimes the contribution would exceed the value of the land itself so that the raiyats often found it difficult to pay. But in such cases, the local officials would charge interest and notice fee and try to recover the entire amount as an arrear of land revenue. He therefore requested that the contribution due from each raiyat be fixed at a reasonable limit and recovered in easy instalments, each instalment not exceeding the amount of the assessment proper.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHIB congratulated the Government on the surplus budget presented to the House. He was glad to note that even after liberal contributions for many purposes, the Government were able to maintain the assets far in excess of the total liabilities of the State. But he was also of opinion that the grant for education needed to be enhanced substantially. He was glad that the allotments for drinking water wells and for the Industries Department were very encouraging. The establishment of new industrial concerns was providing employment for a large number of men, and for this also he was thankful to the Government. But he would suggest more attention being paid to the establishment of cottage industries.

The member then referred to the unsatisfactory seasonal conditions prevailing practically throughout the State and said that more sympathy was required to be shown to the hard hit raiyats. Speaking of the Goribidnur Taluk in particular, he said that the condition of agriculturists there was most discouraging and yet he was sorry to say that remissions were not being recommended in many cases. On the other hand, coercive processes were freely availed of by the officials to collect as much as possible of the revenue dues. It looked to him that the officials of the Revenue Department were too zealous to collect the full demand. The Government would be doing the right thing in putting a stop to such over-enthusiasm on the part of their local officials and showing sufficient leniency to the raiyats in the matter of revenue collections.

He then objected to the system of including in normal revenues the interest earned on Famine Relief Fund. He would rather suggest the Government utilising the income from that head exclusively for giving improved water facilities in all the villages which were experiencing difficulty in this matter.

He then referred to the inordinate delay in sanctioning remissions. In this connection, he suggested that local officers must be instructed to collect only half of the demand in cases where remissions were deemed called for in their own opinion. What was being done at present was that the raiyats would be called upon to pay the entire demand on promise of half the amount being remitted if orders were received subsequently. Under such a system, the raiyats would not be enabled to appreciate the full value of the remission. The main point for consideration in such cases was that the raiyats who were unable to pay the full assessment ought to be given timely help.

He next said that the interest charged on takavi and land improvement loans was very heavy. When Government themselves were able to float loans at 3 per cent, there was no justification in their charging 6½ or 7 per cent on the loans advanced by them. It would not be justifiable for them to seek to make a profit out of such loans.

In the case of tank repairs, the officials were demanding payment by the raiyats of the full contribution in addition to the land assessment. When the raiyats could not afford to pay the assessment itself, they could certainly not afford to pay the contribution also in addition. Some concession should be shown to the raiyats in this respect.

With regard to the reservation of date groves, he was not certain whether the Government were taking action merely on the executive side or had the support of any legislative enactment. Secondly, he did not also see the justification of classifying *kharab*, *gomal* and other kinds of lands also as date groves and preventing the raiyats from entering on any such lands. He therefore suggested the deletion of the provision made under income from date groves in the budget estimates.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU invited the attention of the speaker to the fact that as against a few date groves constituted recently, the Government had released a number of date reserves for cultivation purposes.

Mr. KHAJI SYED YUSUFF SAHIB then referred to the delay in appointing substitutes when school mistresses in zenana schools went on leave. He requested that prompt arrangements be

made to send substitutes in such cases. He also requested that satisfactory arrangements be made to recruit trained teachers for all the schools. He similarly suggested the improvement of the Inspectorate in general both in respect of quality as well as the number of hands.

With regard to primary education, he suggested that Government must make liberal grants in addition to the funds which were to be provided under the Act by the District Boards concerned. Otherwise, he did not see any hope of primary education progressing in the State.

He was thankful to the Government for making liberal grants for providing medical aid in rural parts. He agreed that nowhere else in India was so much being done by the Government in this direction. But he was sorry that the Unani system of medicine was almost neglected in the State. The grant made to it was stationary for many years past. The Government would do well to give very much more encouragement to both the Unani and the Ayurvedic systems of medicine and they must also encourage trained men to settle down in villages by giving them suitable subventions.

In conclusion, he requested that the Government should practically overhaul the Agricultural Department, particularly with regard to the subordinate executive staff. He complained that thei Inspectors and Fieldmen did not mix wth the raiyats as freely as they should. This was why they had not enlisted the sympathy and co-operation of the raiyats generally. It should be the duty of the Inspectors to go to each village and show to the raiyats by practical demonstration that the system of cultivation suggested by the department was sure to benefit them.

The House adjourned at 5-5 p.m., to meet again at 12 of the clock the following day.

FOURTH DAY.

Tuesday, 14th June 1938.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, on Tuesday, 14th June 1938, at 12 of the clock, Mr. President (*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*contd.*

Restoration of Undinal-Hosakere Tank, Arsikere Taluk.

Q.—26. **Mr. MARULA SIDDAPPA,** Arsikere Taluk, and all the other members of Hassan District.—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) how long is it since the tank of Undinal-Hosakere in Arsikere Taluk breached;

(*b*) for what reason has its restoration not been taken up;

(*c*) whether the non-restoration has not resulted in loss of revenue in respect of wet lands below the tank?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar)**

(*a*) The tank breached in 1932.

(*b*) The subject has been under correspondence with the Revenue Department.

The work has been included in the programme of works to be taken up during 1938-39.

(*c*) The answer is in the affirmative.

Mr. MARULA SIDDAPPA.—Why was the work of restoration of this tank delayed since 1932?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—The tank had once breached in 1902 and the raiyats did their portion of the work. In 1932, once again it breached and